

hemp industry has grown much larger. Despite its American history, industrial hemp is the only crop that we can buy and sell but not farm in the United States. The federal government should change the law to allow American farmers to grow this profitable crop as American farmers have through most of our nation's history. I plan to reintroduce the Industrial Hemp Farming Act next week. Please cosponsor the Industrial Hemp Farming Act and join me in celebrating Hemp History Week.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FIRST  
ANNUAL ROOSEVELT ISLAND  
CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 3, 2011*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the First Annual Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival, which took place last month on Roosevelt Island in the heart of New York City. This "Celebration of Hope" featured the dedication of a beautiful grove of cherry trees along the Island's west promenade, which offers breathtaking views of the Manhattan skyline, as well as numerous cross-cultural offerings.

Proceeds from the Festival are being donated to the Roosevelt Island Japanese Association relief drive to aid those affected by the recent devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan, which is also being supported by the Japan Society in New York City and designated charities.

The Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival featured performances by four different traditional music groups and by Roosevelt Island's own "Karate Kids". It also featured numerous gastronomic exhibits and tastings, including a continuous tea ceremony, a sushi and sake tasting offered by Roosevelt Island's Fuji East Restaurant, and a beer tasting put on by the Roosevelt Island Bar & Grill. In addition, the Festival included many offerings in the visual arts, including origami folding lessons, a photography contest, and an art auction hosted by the Roosevelt Island Visual Art Association (RIVAA) Gallery.

The Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival truly offered something for everyone: It was free and open to the public, but the proceeds from all sales will be donated toward Japanese earthquake and tsunami relief.

Roosevelt Island holds a unique place in the history of our nation's greatest metropolis. It began to be developed into a largely residential community by the State of New York in 1969 with a master plan designed by the world-renowned architects Philip Johnson and John Burgee as its guideline. This design envisioned a diverse mixed-income community in a largely traffic-free environment, a plan that has been successfully implemented.

The first residential housing complex on Roosevelt Island opened in 1975, followed a year later by three additional developments. Today, Roosevelt Island is famous for its parks, historic landmarks, first-rate health care facilities, and its scenic Tramway, the only commuter tram in the United States. It also offers a warm and comfortable environment to a thriving population of active and involved New Yorkers who call it their home.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the first annual Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival and all its organizers and volunteers. The Festival's mission of serving others offers inspiration to us all.

LORENZO TOLENTINO

**HON. ED PERLMUTTER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 3, 2011*

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Lorenzo Tolentino for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Lorenzo Tolentino is an 8th grader at Creighton Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Lorenzo Tolentino is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Lorenzo Tolentino for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE  
CENTENNIAL OF DALY CITY

**HON. JACKIE SPEIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 3, 2011*

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 100th birthday of the city of Daly City, California. Known as the "Gateway to the Peninsula," Daly City sits at the northernmost edge of San Mateo County, stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the West to almost San Francisco Bay on the East.

Although the Ohlone Indians occupied much of this area since the 6th century, the Spanish claimed it in the early 16th century. In 1769 the explorer Don Gaspar de Portola learned of the existence of San Francisco Bay and within a few years the Presidio and Mission Dolores were established and European settlers began to inhabit the north peninsula.

After the Mexican-American War, the U.S. government declared the area between San Bruno Mountain and Lake Merced government property that could be acquired by private citizens. This led to a brief land rush by mainly Irish settlers who established ranches and farms in what today are the neighborhoods of Serramonte and Westlake and the cities of Colma and Pacifica. It didn't take the farmers long to discover one of the signature characteristics of the area: fog. Many farmers fled, others converted to dairy and cattle farms. Had Mark Twain visited Daly City instead of San Francisco, he would have changed his well-known statement to "the coldest winter I ever experienced was a summer in Daly City."

The tensions before the American Civil War led to a famous duel in 1859 near Lake Merced. California was divided between pro-slavery and Free Soil advocates. Two of the main figures in this debate were U.S. Senator David Broderick, a Free Soil advocate, and David Terry, a former state chief justice in favor of extending slavery into California. In the duel Terry mortally wounded Broderick who died three days later. This incident is considered the first shot of the Civil War and the location marked with two granite shafts is a designated California Historical Landmark.

Of course Daly City wouldn't be Daly City without its namesake. John Daly was 13 years old when he came to what is now San Mateo County from Boston in 1853. His mother died during the Panama crossing and young Daly had to fend for himself. He found work on a dairy farm and learned the business quickly. He married his boss' daughter and in 1868 bought his own 250 acres on the "top of the hill." He soon supplied milk and dairy products from his own cows and other dairies in the area and became a prominent businessman.

Populations were growing in San Francisco and on the south peninsula, but not in the Daly City area—until 1906. On the morning of April 18, 1906 a major earthquake off the coast near Mussel Rock destroyed much of San Francisco and displaced thousands of people. John Daly, who had moved to San Francisco, but maintained his business on the top of the hill, opened his farmland up to refugees, offering them temporary shelter, milk, butter and eggs. He realized the value of his land and subdivided his property in 1907. As streets and housing tracts emerged, the need for city infrastructure and services grew. The first attempt to incorporate the city of Vista Grande in 1908 failed. Three years later, on January 16, 1911, a petition was filed with the San Mateo County supervisors to incorporate the city of Daly City. In a special election on March 18, the incorporation narrowly passed in a 132 to 130 vote.

Daly City didn't grow much until the late 1940s when the developer Henry Doelger bought 600 acres of sand dunes and built Westlake. Doelger houses kept spreading West and South. Soon, major Daly City landmarks like Seton Medical Center and Serramonte Shopping Center were added.

Today, Daly City is San Mateo County's largest city with a population of over 108,000. Residents love their town and are proud of its diversity. After Honolulu, Daly City has the second largest Asian American community in the United States—about half of the residents are Asian and most are Filipino which is why the city is commonly called "Pinoy Capital."

Mr. Speaker, I ask this body to join me in celebrating the history and future of the city of Daly City on this day of its Centennial, March 22, 2011.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL  
TEACHER DAY

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 3, 2011*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on National Teacher Day, to recognize the important work of nearly 4 million teachers in public, private, charter and religious education institutions all throughout our great nation.